

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 14. Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1816.

[Vol. 30.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

F. BRADFORD, JR.

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

Commission Warehouse

JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,

Of Cincinnati, Ohio,

Have erected large and commodious

Brick Warehouses & Cellars

For the reception of all kinds of Merchandise,

Manufactures and Produce, for Storage, and Sale

on Commission, for forwarding by the river or to

country merchants. Bills and debts collected and

promptly remitted. Purchases made and generally

all BROKERAGE and COMMISSION BUSINESS, transacted.

8th Cincinnati, February 19—

REAL AMERICAN

IMPROVEMENTS.

That improved Chimney and Fire place, by

Mr. John C. Brush, of Washington City, D. C.

is complete to give an agreeable fire side—

Four old fire places and chimneys which af-

fect the family with smoke, may be effectually

corrected; new ones are constructed with su-

perior advantages, the rooms ventilated with

pure air, warm or cold, at pleasure, without

opening doors or windows; likewise a great

saving of fuel. Gentlemen wishing the im-

provement, may receive the necessary informa-

tion by applying to the undersigned (at Mr.

Weisiger's Inn) who is duly authorized to in-

troduce and convey the right to others to con-

struct them, which will be done on very liberal

terms.

The Domestic Roving and Spinning

Machine.

This Machine is completely adapted to the

use of the farmer and mechanic, to aid the

household manufacture; with one of twelve

spindles, one woman may perform the labor of

six or eight on the common wheel. This

country possessing the advantage of the raw

materials at hand, the household manufacture

may be carried on in peace or war, with as

much benefit as any other mechanical, or agri-

cultural business. The undersigned has re-

ceived an assignment of the full and exclu-

sive right from the patentee, to make use,

and vend to others the right of the said

machine within the several states and terri-

tories of the United States, south and west

of the Delaware river; the territorial right of

any part which may be sold, will be con-

veyed on very liberal terms, to any gentleman

who may be disposed to benefit themselves and

their fellow citizens, by aiding the introduc-

tion of so valuable a labor saving machine—

Mr. Thomas V. Loofbourrow, of Frankfort,

Kentucky, will furnish machines complete to

order, for patterns to make from in other coun-

ties, &c. A machine may be seen and the

terms learnt, by applying to the undersigned

at Mr. Weisiger's Inn, or to Mr. Loofbourrow,

at the Steam Mill.

STEPHEN ANDRES, Assignee.

Frankfort, Feb. 6, 1816.

Kentucky Legislature.

JANUARY 31, 1814.

The joint committee appointed to examine

Mr. Stephen Andres' Spinning Machine, in

conformity to his memorial, proceeded to ex-

amine the same, and find it constructed for

spinning wool and cotton, and more simplified

than any machine heretofore offered for public

use; possessing the advantage of the Spinning

Billy and Jenny now in use—it may be used

as a Billy for roving and spinning warp or fill-

ing, or as a Jenny for spinning warp from wool

or cotton, which change can be made in a few

minutes; the machine contains twelve spin-

dles, and may be worked as a Billy by a com-

mon spinner with the aid of a boy or girl from

eight to ten years old, and as a Jenny without

any aid whatever. It possesses such advan-

J. C. & M. D. Richardson,

Have just received from New-York and Philadel-

phia a large and well chosen assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

[Purchased principally for Cash.]

Which they are now opening in the white house,

corner of Main and Mill Streets, which they will

sell on as good terms as any other house in the

Western country. They have on hand and will

keep a constant supply of

Satinets, Cassinets, and Cottons—

Writing, Printing & Wrapping Paper,

Manufactured by the Lexington Manufacturing

company—Also an assortment of PITTSBURGH

NAILS, which they will sell at wholesale, or by

retail at the wholesale price.

They likewise wish to sell for Produce, at a fair

price, or a reduced price in Cash.

A Valuable Farm,

Consisting of 2 or 300 acres, situated between the

lower Bourbon and Cynthia roads, within nine

miles from Lexington, with about 100 acres inclosed,

with a Rope Walk, and other improvements too

tedious to mention.

10th Lexington, March 1, 1816.

LATEST

IMPORTED GOODS.

100 Crates well assorted QUEENS WARE

20 ditto and boxes elegant LUSTRE WARE

24 Tiersces,

20 half Tiersces,

50 Barrels and } Best Green COPPERAS

100 Kegs,

80 Bags very Green COFFEE

20 Barrels ditto ditto

18 Boxes Tin, fit for manufacturers,

100 Boxes fresh Muscatel RAISINS, superior

quality

Bundles of Steel, and a few tons Campeachy

Logwood will be sold on accommodating terms

by the package, at Philadelphia, New York &

Baltimore prices—carriage, which is extreme-

ly low added—by application to

J. P. SCHATZELL, & Co.

December 25th, 1815. 52

BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

On Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Savan-

na, Charleston and Pittsburgh,

For sale—apply as above.

James Garrison,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Apothecary and Druggist,

MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON,

RESPECTFULLY informs merchants and phy-

sicians and all dealers in his line, that he has,

and will constantly keep, a large and extensive supply of

Fresh Drugs and Medicines;

Also, a large supply of

PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS.

Which he will sell at cash at the New-York, Phila-

delphia and Baltimore prices, with the addition of

Carriage expenses excepted, or on the usual cred-

it, viz

Aloes Sact

Antimony

Aniseed

Borax refined

Brimst

Burgundy Pitch

Cantharides

Cochineal

Cream Tartar

Cloves

Cinnamon

Mace

Nutmegs

12 dozen Castor Oil

Gum Camphor

Arabic

PATENT MEDICINES,

By the gross or dozen.

Anderson's Pills

Lee's N. L. B. Pills

Hooper's Pills

Bateman's Drops

British Oil

Thomas Deye Owings,

Has removed his

IRON AND CASTINGS STORE

To the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bartholo-

mew Blount, on Upper and Short streets, oppo-

site colonel Morrison's—where he has on hand

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

IRONS & CASTINGS, viz.

Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Ovens,

And Irons, &c.

8 Lexington, 8th Feb.

Storage & Commission Business.

SHULTZ & CHALFANT,

Reg leave to inform the Merchants of Ken-

tucky, that they have commenced the Storage

and Commission Business, in Maysville, Ky.

where they will constantly attend to the re-

ceiving and forwarding all goods, wares, &c.

committed to their care.

They also carry on the

Copper and Tinning Business,

And intend keeping always on hand, a general

supply of Tin Ware, which they will sell at

the Pittsburg prices, without the addition of

freight.

N. B.—Orders will be strictly attended to.

February 10-7-2m

E. B. PEARSON,

Having purchased out the firm of E. B. Pearson

and Co. has for sale at his store, three floors above

the Kentucky Insurance Office, and next door to J.

P. Schatzell & Co. a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Of the latest importations, which he will sell at re-

duced prices, February 12. 8-1

Just Imported,

AND FOR SALE,

AT W. MENDEL'S

COMMISSION STORE,

Main Street, next door to Mr. Wm. Leary,

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS

OF ALL KINDS—AMONG WHICH ARE,

English Walnuts, Spanish Filberts and

Ground Nuts—Also,

A variety of Choice TOYS.

FOR THE APPROACHING CHRISTMAS, &

NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS,

SUCH AS

DOLLS, Wholesale and Retail,

BOXES, Glass and Painted,

Elegant Painted & Queen'sware SNUFF BOXES,

MILLS, CUP & BALL, TETOTUMS, and oth-

ers too numerous for description,

REFINED LIQUORICE, in boxes, for colds, and

coughs,

Ditto in sticks,

DURABLE INK,

RAISINS, by the box, or by the pound

An elegant and cheap set of CHINA.

An assortment of QUEENS' WARE.

FIDDLES, and FIDDLE STRINGS, superior

quality,

BOSS COTTON,

Ditto SPUN, of all sizes,

ROMBAZZETS, and other Dry Goods,

COMMON WARE, by Wholesale and Retail,

RAPPEE SNUFF.

Orders from the country, attended to, punctually.

47 November 20.

Partnership Dissolved.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Ashton, Beach and Neille,

TS this day dissolved by mutual consent—All

those having demands on the firm, are requested to

apply to Ashton and Beach for the same—all in-

debted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton

and Beach, who are authorised to receive the same.

D. ASHTON,

JOSEPH BEACH,

HUGH NEILLE.

Lexington, March 2d, 1816. 10-

The Coach Making Business.

In all its various branches, is still carried on at

the old stand by ASHTON & BEACH, where Car-

riages, Gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on

the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner, and on the

Laws of the United States.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To repeal the duties on certain articles manu-

factured within the U. States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-

resentatives of the United States of America, in

Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An

act to provide additional revenue for defraying

the expenses of government, and maintaining

the public credit, by laying duties on various

goods, wares and merchandise manufactured

within the U. States," passed the eighteenth of

January, one thousand eight hundred and fif-

teen, and also the act, entitled "An act to

provide additional revenues for defraying the

expenses of government, and maintaining the

public credit, by laying a duty on gold, silver,

and plated ware, and jewelry, and paste work

manufactured within the U. States," passed on

the twenty-second of February, one thou-

sand eight hundred and fifty-two, and the same

are hereby repealed: Provided, That for the re-

covery and receipt of such duties as have ac-

crued, and remain outstanding; and for the

recovery & distribution of fines, penalties and

forfeitures, and the remission thereof, which

shall have been incurred in relation to any

duty which shall have heretofore accrued, the

provisions of the aforesaid acts shall remain

in full force and virtue.

February 22, 1816.—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Granting bounties in land and extra pay to certain

Canadian Volunteers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-

resentatives of the United States of America in

Congress assembled, That all such persons as

had been citizens of the United States an-

Foreign News.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

We recently mentioned the failure of three houses at Liverpool and the expectation of others. It appears that exports of manufactures and British commodities have been sent to the United States from Liverpool alone, within a short interval, to the amount of sixteen millions sterling, (\$80,000,000.) It is computed that, including Glasgow, and the other British ports trading to America, the total export in the same interval exceeds thirty millions sterling, (\$150,000,000.) On this immense sum, no returns have (from unavoidable causes,) yet been received.

Miss Patterson, formerly Madame Jerome Bonaparte, is now a leading star at the ambassadorial balls of the duke of Wellington, and in all the circles of high fashion at Paris, where she is particularly admired for her beauty and accomplishments.

Extracts of letters from Paris, received in London.

PARIS, Jan. 14.

"There have existed for some days past, in the court, and among the ministers, a degree of inquietude and alarm, which it is easy to perceive, but of which it is difficult to divine the real cause. It is certain that the Russian and Prussian troops are making movements, which indicate on their part a disposition to return to Paris or its environs. With respect to English troops, it is certain that they are about to return to the capital, to the number of 15,000 men; during the last 3 or 4 days they have resumed their posts at the barrier on the north, and it was remarked that the cannon, which were still at Montmartre, had been turned upon Paris. It is said even that a depot of Congreve rockets has been established upon that height.

"The following is the alleged cause of arrangements, so contrary both to the treaty, and the hopes which it excited.

"It has been remarked that the soldiers of the royal guard expressed, somewhat openly, sentiments unfavorable to the king's cause; they complain that they are clothed like servants, and employed in the occupation of servants, and above all they seem to take very ill, being commanded by young officers who have never seen a campaign, nor have any other claim to promotion but their birth, to which they attach no importance; in short, disgusted with the vexations which they undergo, the soldiers desert in crowds. During one night 60 were absent at the muster.

"The king is alarmed: he has appealed to his friend the duke of Wellington, who has consented that the English troops should return to Paris.

"The Russian ambassador does not wish that the English alone should occupy Paris; the Prussians interfere, and if they do not come to some understanding we shall be overwhelmed with these allies who have already ruined us.

"Some politicians attach to all these circumstances very extensive plans; they behold in the movements of the English troops dispositions favorable to the government; they imagine that Russia thinks seriously of the prince of Orange; in short, they think it is decided upon to overthrow the Bourbons. Time alone can explain all."

"Jan. 15.—I mentioned to you, in my letter of yesterday, the return of the English troops to Paris. The matter has been thus arranged: The king, who has been for some days uneasy, not only at the manner in which the promulgation of the law of amnesty was received, but at the sort of discontent which prevails throughout the whole kingdom, demanded of the duke of Wellington to let six thousand of his troops return to Paris.—The duke replied, that he could not let so small a number return, until the national guard should be disbanded, without which it would be risking their lives in the midst of so numerous a population. The king, not relishing this advice, the duke proposed to send 25,000 men. The king required 24 hours to return a definitive answer. On the following day he consented, and in consequence the movements immediately commenced. Six thousand men entered yesterday morning into this capital.

"Notwithstanding these troops have returned at the request of the king, some persons imagine that their presence will not be advantageous to his cause. They say, that the English government has, for a long time, had it in contemplation to put another person on the throne, that it has even negotiated with Russia upon this subject, who wished that it should be the prince of Orange; that Prussia did not concur in this plan, but it was obliged to enter into the views of Russia, because of the internal commotions with which she is menaced."

"Jan. 17.—M. Hyde de Neuville is sent ambassador to the U. States, where he has long resided before.

"These holiday legislators of yesterday who are exciting every passion, and awakening every alarm, even now rejoice in their fancied security; but if they do not cease in time, if they continue to goad and irritate the people, from whose customs and manners they have been so long estranged, they will eventually perish in a fire of their own kindling."

"Jan. 18.—There has been some degree of inquietude and agitation in Paris for some days past. The guard at the Thuilleries was doubled on Tuesday

evening, and last night it was tripled.—Numbers of people were arrested last week, and since three or four days, the arrests have greatly multiplied. There is a report in circulation, but to which I do not attach any credit, that a project has been formed to surround the Thuilleries, and carry off the whole royal family."

"Jan. 22.—There still prevails the greatest inquietude at court, and every where else. All the soldiers of the royal guard are kept close in their barracks, and are not permitted to hold communication with any person. It is said that three persons wearing the uniform of the royal guard, were within these few days thrown into the river.

"Two days since a proclamation was talked of in the name of Napoleon II. signed Eugene Napoleon, regent, but I have not seen it."

FROM PARIS, Dec. 24.

Two days ago there was brought before a commissary of police a man of the lower orders, accused of having uttered seditious language. A woman, who deposed against him, related that he said, "I love not the hog nor the sheep, I love only the lamb." Very well, said the commissary, I see nothing reprehensible in this, every one has his taste. What! replied the woman, are you then ignorant that among the lower orders the hog (Cochon) means the king, the sheep (Mouton) the duke de Berri, and the lamb the king of Rome? After this explanation, it is said, the man was committed. It is alleged that the ultra royalist party wish to give the place of minister of police to M. Hyde de Neuville, and that of Garde du Sceaux to the baron Seguier.

BONAPARTE.

Extract of a letter from St. Helena, November 5, 1815.

"We, who are sent into banishment with Bonaparte, to the most wretched and desolate spot on the habitable world, have good reason to curse his name; here we are literally starving or living upon the hard Irish beef, which we get for a ration, in the proportion of 1 lb. per day, and which is so hard as to be susceptible of as high a polish as mahogany. The privations we all endure are very great; and were it not that we sometimes catch fish, (for buying them is out of the question) I do not know what would become of us; five or six regularly fish every day for dinner and breakfast, and have continued to get a mackerel or two each for those meals; but you must not suppose them like the mackerel you get in England, the largest not being half the size. It was ludicrous to see the ladies of the 53d (who arrived in the Ceylon, with the 2d division of the regiment, ten days after us) asking for the market, and their astonishment was not small when they found there was no such thing in the place. They are worse off than ourselves; all the officers have only three marines among them, and those four miles from the town.

"Poor Napoleon is at a house in the country, or rather hut, for he has but one room, which serves him for bed-room, parlour, kitchen, and hall; a house at Longwood, about four miles from the town, is preparing for him, but will not be ready in two months, and then he will not be much better accommodated, for the whole of his suite (eight persons independent of servants,) as it will not be furnished a room for each. There is, we all think, a great degree of illiberality in this treatment of him, and his followers, which I should think our government could never have intended; even cavils about eatables and drinkables are made, and a system of annoyance is pursued, by abridging their accommodations and comforts. Bertrand requires a room for himself, one for his wife, and another for his children; these, I understand, are to be refused, though certainly it is as little as any man could expect, were he considered as a close prisoner, and of his rank in life. The generals and their wives are at present in a house in town, until the one that Napoleon goes to at Longwood is ready, when they all go there. Captain Mackay (53d) lives with Napoleon, and he never moves without two sergeants with him, so that there is no fear of his escaping.

"Every boat in the island, fisherman's or not, is moored at sun set by a naval officer, and reported to the commander to be done so. All guards under arms at sun-set and day-break; drawbridges taken up at sun-set and as many precautions taken as if an enemy were actually in sight of the island; no merchant ship of any description is allowed to anchor, and the place exactly the same as if blockaded most closely. It is morally impossible that he should escape from the island without having a ship at a little distance to receive him; and any sail can be seen 60 miles off in moderately clear weather. Two ships have been sent to the Cape of Good Hope for stock, which are anxiously looked for.

"This island supplies itself with nothing but vegetables, and depends entirely on imports for subsistence. Cutting off all trade prevents any supply to the inhabitants, but what they are allowed to purchase from the public stores (the same quantity as the ration to the troops) the fishing boats not being allowed to fish at night, which was the best time altogether renders the situation of the Creoles worse than ours, and they murmur not a little. I suppose the population of the island may amount to 3,500, including 500 company's troops.

"The state of society here is much behind what one would have expected in an English colony. Indeed, there is scarcely any society to be met with, except the daughters of the company's officers, and they can say yes, or no. They are what we call Yamstocks (natives of the island.) They had a theatre, which however, was shut before we came. We first made it a barrack, and now an hospital. A library, they say, they will have in 6 months. We are all invited to dine at the governor's on the 8th instant. I do not think many will go. They say he is worth 76,000l. with only a son and a daughter; but I think no man with any fortune would ever live here, even as governor. His name is Wilkes, and he is a colonel in the company's service."—London Paper.

Kingston, (Jam.) Feb. 1.

The Spanish schooner Havanaera, from Matabano, arrived at Port Royal yesterday. On the 23d ult. off Pedro Point, she was captured by the Carthagenean privateer La Popa, and plundered of 44,000 dols. every other portable article they could lay their hands on, and then permitted to proceed for her port of destination.

The schrs. Pelican, and another, named

unknown, have also been plundered by the same privateer.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Curacao, to his friend in this city, dated Feb. 3d, and received per schooner Adventure, arrived here last week.

"You no doubt heard that the Spaniards were fitting out an expedition to go and attack the Island of Margarita, in possession of the Independents. A Spaniard (Manuel Lindas) has arrived here, as a commissioner from the Spanish government of Caracas, and brought the news, that the expedition, consisting of 500 men of the regiment of the Union, went against Margarita, but was entirely defeated, the 500 soldiers and 17 officers, (among them the celebrated Albuquerque) being all killed. The whole island is now entirely in possession of the Independents, who have offered large sums to those who will furnish them supplies of arms, ammunition, and provisions. The Spanish commissioner, Linas, has issued forth a paper, declaring all those that may be concerned in carrying any succor to the Island of Margarita, will be declared traitors to the Spanish Government, and, if taken, be dealt with accordingly. Two schrs. belonging to Margarita, lately attacked the well known Spanish privateer General Moxo, and gave her a tolerable drubbing, but she succeeded in making her escape.

"General Sarana, the commander of the Independents of Venezuela, has taken the city of Barinas, and has a large force of cavalry with him.

"You may rely on the correctness of the above information, it being but too true, and, if you think proper, publish it with safety."

EVACUATION OF CARTHAGENA.

From the Courier de Louisiane.

By advices received from Jamaica; all doubts are dissipated relative to the fate of Carthage.—After gallantly repulsing their enemies in several sanguinary combats, and after enduring for many months the most dreadful privations, the patriots were compelled to adopt one of two alternatives, either to capitulate to a cruel enemy, or to abandon the place.

The civil as well as the military authorities rejected with indignation every proposal to capitulate. The conduct of the Spanish general Monteverde to the unfortunate inhabitants of Venezuela in the base violation of their treaty made with Miranda, followed by the indiscriminate imprisonment and massacre of many distinguished creoles of that province, the perfidy and butchery exemplified by Montez towards the population of Quito, the sacrifice of above ten thousand natives in Lima and at Cusco that followed in a few days after a proclamation of general amnesty, and in fine the vindictive spirit and total disregard of good faith manifested by the Spanish chiefs in every part of the new world since the struggles for independence commenced, held forth to the people of Carthage an awful and instructive lesson of the folly and danger of listening to any proposals of capitulation.

On the other hand, an attempt to force a passage through a blockading fleet vastly superior in number and quality of vessels, and to leave their wives and children a prey to the caprice and revenge of a merciless foe, where circumstances naturally calculated to produce alarm and hesitation among those to whom was entrusted the defence of the place. In this critical situation their hopes were kept alive by the occasional arrival of a vessel from Jamaica and the U. States with provisions, but at length the dilemma became so serious, that there were not sufficient provisions in the city for five days consumption; and every morning presented the melancholy spectacle of hundreds of citizens in the streets, and soldiers on the ramparts, having perished with hunger.

Cut off from all supplies from the interior by the occupation on the part of the enemy of the principal posts on the river Magdalena, and hemmed in by an exterior seige, it was matter of astonishment that they had not been sooner reduced. But at length the period arrived when it became absolutely necessary to adopt the firm and gallant resolution of collecting all the military force that could be conveyed away in vessels than in port, and to fight their passage through the enemy.

The number of vessels that could be promptly got in readiness for this object, amounted only to fifteen, and many of them small. On board of these were embarked about four thousand persons, among which were about one thousand women and children—the other three thousand consisted of the troops, and the civil and military authorities. All the treasure of the churches and of individuals that could be collected, about twenty-two thousand muskets, a large quantity of powder and other munitions of war, were likewise embarked.

On the 6th of Dec. this little squadron got under way, and proceeded out to sea in full view of the enemy. A sanguinary battle appeared inevitable; but the blockading fleet, either by bad management or by cowardice, neither captured or destroyed a single vessel of the patriots, but on contrary such of the Spanish vessels as came to partial action were severely handled and obliged to withdraw from the combat.

The little fleet then pursued its route towards the island of Hayti, where in general they have arrived; but, owing to the scarcity of food on board, more than six hundred persons perished by famine on the voyage. The last accounts from Hayti state that they had been hospitably received by the inhabitants and Gen. Petion, that they were procuring supplies, and organizing an expedition on which various conjectures were entertained as to its destination. Some were of opinion that it would proceed to Venezuela, others thought they would proceed to the east of Cuba, others presumed they would proceed towards the gorges and attempt crossing the Isthmus to Panama; but these conjectures well or ill founded, it is certain that go where they may, they will be the most formidable band that ever the Spaniards had to deal with. Animated by revenge, and rendered desperate by circumstances, it is not unlikely we shall shortly hear of their having executed some daring enterprise, more especially as they are in possession of fast sailing vessels, and accompanied by several foreign officers who are desirous to avenge the fate of the gallant Bonnet who was executed at Santa Martha.—It is likewise improbable they will receive a reinforcement of many hundred men at Hayti; for although Petion is very prudent man, it will not be easy for him to restrain the population of Hayti from assisting in an enterprise congenial to their habits and wishes.

Under these circumstances it is not improbable that the evacuation of Carthage may be long turned out a serious evil to Spain, and indeed the possession of the post, unless they effect the re-subjugation of the interior of New Grenada, will be a curse in place of advantage to the cause of Ferdinand VII.

It is necessary that the Spanish troops should ascend the river Magdalena above 900 miles, penetrate to the city of Santa Fee, and overawe a population of three millions of people, before any advantage can be derived from the possession of Carthage; in the mean time diseases and death will continue their ravages among the Spanish troops so it is more than probable that of the 13,000 European Spaniards that composed his grand expedition when it left the peninsula, not more than two or three thousand still remained in existence at the close of the present year.

The defence that Carthage has made, when it is in future published in detail, will produce equal surprise and consternation among the enemies of South American independence, as it will excite gratification among the friends of the latter in every part of the civilized world.

A population of about 12,000 persons of both sexes, and including those of all ages, could not be capable of affording more than 250 to 3000 effective men for its defence, and yet with this force they bid defiance for upwards of six months to a force tripple in number of regular troops, supported by a powerful fleet. In every combat that took place during the seige, the Spaniards were repulsed with disgrace and loss; and it is beyond a doubt that if food could have been furnished the city, the flag of independence would still have waved on its ramparts.

It is known to a certainty that between 3 and 4000 persons perished during the seige by famine and other privations, that 4000 succeeded in getting off from the place in the manner before related, and that only about 4000 people of color and a few royalists remained when the Spanish General Morillo took possession of the place. It appears likewise that the first measures adopted by the said Morillo, were the seizure of all the English and foreign merchants whom he found in the place; these he caused to be stripped and tied as criminals, and delivered over to a military commission. Their fate was not known when the last accounts were received from Carthage at Jamaica, but the tragic results may be anticipated from the answer that Morillo is said to have sent to an application of the British admiral for the release of the British subjects, viz. "that he found them trading with, and giving succor to the enemies of his royal master Ferdinand VII. and that they must be punished as delinquents according to the Spanish laws, and that of course they would not be given up."—It is said that when this answer was received at Jamaica, it caused considerable ferment, and it was not known what further steps the admiral would take on this occasion. Among the British subjects thus outraged is Mr. Wallwood Hyslop, a merchant of Kingston, Jamaica, but who had been residing for three years past at Carthage. Among the Americans is Mr. John Eckert, a native of Pennsylvania, who has likewise resided in Carthage for many years.

Whatever may be the ultimate steps taken by the British government and that of the U. States on this subject, will not, I fear, be of much avail to the victims; for knowing, as the writer does from fatal experience, the consequence of Spanish dungeons and barbarity, he conceives it more than probable that many, if not the whole of the parties will either meet death by a tyrannic decree, or by the sufferings incident to Spanish captivity.

The government of Great Britain has however on all occasions felt a national sensibility on any outrage committed on its subjects by a foreign power, and as British subjects have been openly pursuing a commerce to Carthage, Buenos Ayres, and other ports in the possession of the revolutionists for many years past, it is not likely they will view with apathy the sacrifice of the lives of their subjects in the case in question; and it is presumable that the government of the U. S. will not, or ought not to feel less regard for the citizens of the U. S. when placed in the dilemma alluded to.

The writer a native citizen of the United States, has felt no hesitation in thus freely delivering his sentiments on the subject in question; nor does he feel any in expressing his sincere regret, that either his government or fellow citizens should have displayed a lukewarm spirit towards the struggles for emancipation from tyranny, on the part of the inhabitants of South America and Mexico; nor shall he hesitate contributing his humble mite towards the medium of the press, and by every other legal means towards the attainment of that great desideratum to the civilized world, viz. the emancipation of South America and Mexico from the shackles of Spain.

New-York, March 8.

We understand, that about 150,000 dollars in specie, arrived at this port yesterday from Nassau, N. P. and Liverpool.

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, received by the Eugenia, arrived at Baltimore, in 43 days from Havre-de-Grace.

"The Americans settled at Bordeaux, and those not even domiciliated, have been taxed towards the war contributions of 100,000,000, in the most unjust and ungenerous manner, from 1000 to 12,000 francs. At this rate, the same persons will have to pay for all the war contributions from 10,000 to 100,000 francs. Through this fear, many of them are preparing to quit France—which is just what the French merchants want, for then the field will be left open for them, and they will have no rivals in our commission business, and thus be able to establish such charges and commissions as they judge proper. Our worthy charge d'affaires at Paris, Mr. Jackson, and our consul, Mr. Lee at Bordeaux, have made themselves unpopular, by sustaining with character and energy, the rights of their fellow citizens."

PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA DISSOLVED.

A gentleman direct from Canada informs us, that a day or two before he left Quebec, Sir George Drummond, governor of Lower Canada, issued a proclamation, declaring the Provincial Parliament dissolved. The cause which led to this extraordinary measure is given as follows:—The documents from England conveying the Prince Regent's approbation of the late conduct of the Judges of the Supreme Court in that province, when read in Parliament, excited a high state of angry and indignant feeling. In the moment of exasperation, language was uttered and measures proposed in the House, which the Governor deemed indecorous and improper; and to put a stop to the procedure, he declared the Legislative Body no longer in existence.

FROM THE AURORA.

It seldom happens that the British government permits a person as high in rank as a lieutenant general and governor of Canada, to embark on board a private American merchant vessel, to go from England to his destination.

This lieutenant-general will have with him aids-de-camp, engineers, &c. It can be explained only in this way: we are now at peace with England, and most of the fortifications, for the protection of New-York, were formed during the late war. Properly no military character has arrived from England, of late, in whose report of what relates to the strength and defence of New-York, so much confidence would be reposed. Then, the route to Albany by way of Montreal is exactly the counterpart of the route from Montreal to Albany, and an English general who has never seen Crown Point, will not mistake its importance by seeing the position; though bless the mark, our great war ministers appeared not to know its importance or existence. General Wilson has been bred in the army, and lived in camps all his life. He has considerable talents, and is certainly selected by his government as a man capable of defending Canada, or of achieving any enterprises against this country, if war should again occur. Congress perform your duty. If there are any fortifications on the seaboard in an unfinished state, have appropriations made to complete them.

Small sums, annually employed with judgment, will do all that is required; then the work can be done well. Philadelphia has been abandoned by its own state government, as it has been by the general government, for years past—the Pea-Patch, the only proper spot for formidable works* to protect Philadelphia and the Brandywine, in case of war, remains neglected. The money you have expended will be lost, unless you do something more than has already been done. Forts should be built in peace, and then can be united in their construction, talents and economy.

AN OBSERVER.

* Our correspondent is mistaken in this point: the U. States engineer is actively engaged on this work.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at this office by the groce, dozen or single.

"The Field of Waterloo."

A POEM,

BY WALTER SCOTT.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers will make application to the county court of Nicholas, for leave to lay off a town on their lands on Somerset in said county, at the May term of said court, agreeable to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

ROBERT BERRY,
JOHN LOCKRIDGE, Sen.
WILLIAM LOCKRIDGE.

10th March, 1816.

13-10

Dissolution of Partnership.

JAMES & B. L. GRAVES.
Have this day Dissolved Partnership by mutual consent. The business of the late concern will be conducted in future by JAMES GRAVES, who is alone authorised to receive and pay all debts due to, and from the said firm.
JAMES GRAVES,
B. L. GRAVES.
March 18, 1816.

13-30

Great Bargains

MAY BE HAD,
On early application to
BRANARD, SELDON, & Co.

Who have just received from New-York, and are now opening in Mr. C. Coyle's store room, on Main Street, two doors from the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company,

20 Packages Fashionable
BRITISH AND FRENCH
DRY GOODS,
OF THE LATEST IMPORTATION,

CONSISTING OF
Superfine Broad Cloths, Stockenettes, Cassimeres, Silk striped Vestings, Tabby Velvet, Levantines, Florences, Satins and Virginias, Cotton, Silk and Imitation Shawls, from 3 to 8-4, Cambric and Jackonet Muslins, an assortment of Plain, Twilled and Silk striped Gingham, Sateen and Taffeta Ribbands, Fine Cotton Thread, Laces, Buttons, &c. Cambric and Colerain Shirting, Bombazines, Muslinettes, Callies, &c.
Also some articles of CUTLERY.
All of which they offer for sale, wholesale and retail, at much lower rates than the ordinary prices in this country.

13
March 27.

DANCING SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber tenders his most sincere thanks to his former patrons in the art of DANCING, and begs leave to inform them that he has just returned to Lexington, having been absent for some time past improving himself in the art of his profession, and that he will open a DANCING SCHOOL in this place, in that commodious room in the corner house of Mr. Corchus Coyle, on Jordan's Row, which will commence on Friday and Saturday the 12th and 13th of April next.
13th
BENJAMIN LONG.
March 20, 1816.

A Stray.

BROKE LOOSE from the cotton factory of Messrs. Hanson & Parish, on the 15th instant, a sorrel Horse, about 14 1-2 hands high, a star in his forehead, fox'd and nick'd, short bob tail, short all round; had a saddle and bridle on, the saddle girthed, the collar of a martingale round his neck. Any person giving information of the said horse shall be generously rewarded by the subscriber, living in Lexington.
GEORGE N. BARKER.
February 25, 1816.

12-

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY APRIL 1.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

COMMUNICATION.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

The Rev. Dr. Blythe has resigned his station in this institution. At a meeting of the trustees on the 23d ult. the celebrated judge Cooper, late of Carlisle College, and the Rev. Mr. Rice, a missionary from Boston, were nominated as his successors—the latter was elected, though none of the board could vouch for his qualifications for the office, except that he was an able pulpit orator. To those of judge Cooper, all the literary and scientific men of the union, bear testimony. We hope that this institution may prosper; but are free to confess, that we see no good foundation on which to build our hopes. Until its managers, think and feel with the great majority of the people of the west, and consult popular opinions a little, it can never see golden days.

On what principle is it, that the trustees expect parents to repose confidence in them, when all their measures run counter to the wishes, feelings and opinions of their parents?

A distinguished testimony of respect to distinguished merit.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New-York, recommended Thomas Cooper, esq. late professor of Chemistry in Dickinson College, to the Regents of our University, for the degree of Doctor of Medicine. And the Regents, ever willing to patronize eminent talents and learning, unanimously conferred the degree on Dr. Cooper, in consequence of his profound knowledge of Chemistry, and other physical sciences, as well as his valuable writings on scientific subjects.

Columbian.

WASHINGTON, March 19.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

Chamber of the House of Representatives of the United States of America.

March 16, 1816.

At a meeting of the Republican Members of Congress assembled this evening pursuant to public notice, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of recommending to the people of the United States, suitable persons to be supported at the approaching election, for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, one hundred and eighteen members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and one Delegate attended.

Gen. SAMUEL SMITH, of Maryland, was called to the Chair, and Col. R. M. JOHNSON, of Ky. appointed Secretary.

And being so organized, Mr. CLAY submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is expedient to make in Caucus, any recommendation to the good people of the United States, of persons, in the judgment of this meeting, fit and suitable to fill the offices of President and Vice-President of the U. States.

And the question being taken thereon, it was determined in the negative.

Mr. TAYLOR, of New-York, then submitted the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That the practice of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, by a Convention of the Senators and Representatives in Congress, is inexpedient, and ought not to be continued.

And the question being taken thereon, it was also determined in the negative.

The meeting then proceeded to the recommendation:

Upon which it appeared that the Hon. JAS. MONROE had 65 votes, and the Hon. WM. H. CHAMBERLAIN 54 votes for the office of President. That his Excellency DANIEL D. TOMPKINS of N. York had 85 votes, and his Excellency SIMON SUTHER 50 votes, for the office of Vice-President.

And thereupon, Mr. CLAY submitted the following resolutions, which were concurred in without opposition:

Resolved, That this meeting do recommend to the people of the United States, JAMES MONROE of Virginia, as a suitable person for the office of President of the U. S. and DANIEL D. TOMPKINS of New-York, as a suitable person for the office of Vice-President of the U. States, for the term of four years, commencing on the 4th day of March next.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary be appointed to ascertain from the persons above mentioned, whether they are disposed to serve in the offices respectively designated.

Ordered, That the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the National Intelligencer.

S. SMITH, Chairman.

R. M. JOHNSON, Secretary.

We are authorized to state that the Republican Meeting of Saturday evening, was composed of the following members, viz:

SENATORS.

Messrs. Barbour, Barry, Campbell, Chace, Condict, Howell, Loeck, Mason, V. Morrow, Roberts, Ruggles, Samard, Talbot, Taylor, Turner, Williams and Wilson.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Messrs. Adgate, Alexander, Baker, Barbour, Bassett, Bateman, Bennett, Betts, Birdsell, Blount, Brooks, Burnside, Burwell, Caldwell, Calhoun, Cannon, Chappell, Clark, N. C. Clark, Ky. Clay, Clendenen, Clopton, Constock, Condict, Connor, Crawford, Creighton, Crocherson, Guthrie, Darlington, Desha, Edwards, Forney, Forsyth, Gholson, Glasgow, Goodwyn, Griffin, Hahn, Hammond, Hardin, Hawes, Henderson, Hunterford, Ingham, Irving, N. Y. Irwin, P. Jackson, Johnson, Va. Johnson, Ky. Kent, Va. King, N. C. Love, Lumpkin, Lyle, Maclay, Mayrant, McCoy, McKee, McLean, Ky. McLean, O. Middleton, Moore, Murfree, Nelson, Va. Newton, Ormsby, Parris, Pickens, Pinkney, Piper, Powell, Reynolds, Root, Ross, Savage, Sharp, Smith, Md. Smith, Va. Taul, Taylor, N. Y. Taylor, S. C. Telfair, Thomas,

Throop, Townsend, Wallace, Ward, N. Y. Ward, N. J. Wendover, Whiteside, Wilde, Wilkin, Williams, Willoughby, T. Wilson, Wm. Wilson, Woodward, Wright, Yancey, and Yates.

Messrs. Jennings, the delegate from Indiana, and Stephenson, from Illinois, attended; but the latter withdrew without voting.

* Voted by proxy, constituted in writing, being sick in the city.

There were absent from the Meeting about twenty-four Republican members of both houses; of which nine are absent from the city, and the remaining fifteen scrupulous in regard to the propriety of such meetings, or for other reasons indisposed to attend.

Of the whole number absent, it is estimated we understand, that more than three-fourths are friendly to the election of James Monroe.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

Hon. Mr. BAGOT was yesterday presented by the Secretary of State to the President, as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the government of Great Britain to that of the United States.

CONSTANT FREEMAN, late a Colonel in the army of the United States, is appointed, by the President and Senate, to be Accountant to the Navy Department, vice Thomas Turner, deceased.

WILLIAM WIRT is appointed, by the same authority, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Virginia, vice George Hay, resigned.

MILES KING is appointed by the same authority, to be Navy Agent at the port of Norfolk.

March 21.

The BANK BILL reposes in the Senate, not having yet been reported by the committee to whom it was referred. It will probably not be taken up for discussion during this week. Various calculations are made by its friends and enemies, as to its probable fate, and with equal confidence perhaps on both sides. The question appears to be poised in nearly equal scales.

SKETCH OF MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.

The following sketch of Mr. Clay's Speech in Congress, on Monday the 29th January, on the subject of the ways & means has been handed to us by a friend; and not having seen it reported in any of the papers, we are induced to give it to our readers. Mr. Clay being one of the negotiators of the British treaty of peace, had the best means of justifying his signature to an instrument, which secured our best interests, preserved the integrity of the union, and gave us peace.

Western Herald.

Mr. CLAY observed, that in respect to the reduction of the army, he was decidedly against reducing it to less than ten thousand men. In 1802, in Mr. Jefferson's administration, the army was reduced to 4000 men, afterwards under the same administration 6000, more were voted to the peace establishment to cover the several posts on the frontiers. He noticed the particular situation of Europe—that the legitimate sovereigns or despots of Europe had combined to destroy self-government; and that the battle of Waterloo had decided the fate of the liberty of Europe. Respecting measures of defence and a peace establishment, if he had the care of our national affairs, he would have had fifteen thousand men to guard our frontiers—he would have steam batteries at New Orleans, at New York, at Baltimore, and at Boston, to protect our coast, and be ready to meet the enemy at all points. An allusion had been made to the late demands of the Spanish minister—he considered them frivolous; the territory in dispute had been fairly purchased and ceded to us, and finally acceded to by the Spanish authorities; and as to the government interfering with individuals embarking in the cause of the Spanish patriots in South America, he would be frank and explicit on that subject. If he had the direction of the affairs of this nation, he would enforce the cause of the republicans on the Spanish Main. It was our interest to do so; it was our duty; and it would be sound national policy, for self-preservation, to form a bond of union with them to resist the legitimate claims of the despots of Europe on our rights and our national sovereignty.—The allied sovereigns might as well, and probably will, extend their legitimate claims here. On the subject of the treaty, Mr. Clay observed that the commissioners had not surrendered an inch of territory. Respecting the islands in Passamaquoddy, one of them was in possession of the British forces, which we claimed; and the other in our possession, which they claimed; and both subject to adjustment by the provisions of the treaty, and to be given up to either party, as the justice of the case required. But it will be observed that the treaty on that subject was prospective; the islands were to remain in the possession of the captors at the time of the ratification of the treaty in America—and the reason the commissioners contended for a prospective operation on that part of the treaty was, that they did expect that the great and powerful state of Massachusetts, so highly extolled during the revolutionary contest, would have been roused to a sense of duty, and would have driven the enemy from them or that the national government would. But in both these expectations they were disappointed.

Respecting the fisheries—it is true no provision was made for future privileges for our fishing craft to dry their fish on the British shores—but it will also be remembered that in the present treaty the British have been refused the privileges in the Mississippi which were granted to them by treaty in 1783. There could be no comparison in these important privileges; for his part he never would put

his hand to a treaty giving the British any privileges in the Mississippi, a majestic river that is destined to become the greatest source of wealth to the union; and, with the improvement of steam boat navigation, is destined to make New Orleans the great emporium of western commerce. He would ever contend that the British should have no more right to navigate the Mississippi than the Potomac or any other of our navigable rivers; and he never would put such a privilege in competition with the right to dry fish on the British shores of Newfoundland. Gentlemen had triumphantly asked, what have we gained by the war? He would answer them—we had gained national glory—our navy was victorious against the boasted ships and fleets of England—our armies were victorious against their veteran troops—our independence was placed by the war on a more solid foundation—our character as a people stood higher with foreign nations. This was what he called national glory, and he was proud to boast of it; it might be enthusiasm; it was grateful to his feelings, and he was proud to own it. Gentlemen say we have abandoned sailor's rights, because there was no stipulation for their protection in the treaty. The cause of war had subsided by the war in Europe having been at an end, but the rights of our seamen were not abandoned by the silence of the treaty; and he was willing to declare that he was again ready to make war on England to avenge the first infringement of the rights of American seamen.

Fortunate Incident.—The last eighth of the 25,000 dollar prize, sold by Messrs. S. & M. Allen, in the Medical Science Lottery, is discovered to belong to a Mr. Daniel Palmer, a soldier on Governor's Island, who lost a leg in the late war, while fighting the battles of his country.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

The following will be the Rates of Postage on and after the first day of April next, agreeably to act of Congress passed February 1st, 1816:—

For Single Letters, composed of one piece of paper.	Miles.	Cts.
Any distance not exceeding 40	40	8
Over 40 and not exceeding 90	90	10
Over 90 do	150	12 1-2
Over 150 do	300	17
Over 300 do	500	20
Over 500 do		25

Double Letters—or those composed of two pieces of paper—are charged with double those rates.

Triple Letters—with triple those rates.

Quadruple Letters—with quadruple those rates.

Every Packet composed of four or more pieces of paper, and weighing one ounce or more, is to be charged with single postage for each quarter of an ounce; except letters conveyed by water mails, which are not to be charged with more than quadruple postage, unless the packets actually contain more than four distinct letters.

RATES OF POSTAGE

Of Newspapers.

	Cent.
Each paper carried not over 100 miles,	1
Over 100 miles,	1 1-2
But if carried to any post office in the state in which it is printed, whatever be the distance, the rate is	1

Magazines and Pamphlets

Are rated by the sheet.	
Carried over 50 miles, per sheet,	1
Over, 50 and not over 100 do	1 1-2
Any greater distance,	2

All printers of newspapers who have heretofore published advertisements inviting proposals, are requested to publish the above rates of postage three times, and to present their accounts for payment to such post masters as have paid them for advertisements issued from the General Post Office.

R. J. Meigs, jun.

Postmaster General.

General Post Office, Feb. 15, 1816.

(March 21)

GOLD & SILVER.

A. BLANCHARD

HAS JUST RECEIVED A FEW Gold Patent Lever Watches

OF THE BEST QUALITY—ALSO A FEW

GOLD REPEATERS,

Which he offers for sale at reduced prices, at his shop opposite the Lexington Branch Bank.

Has on hand a large assortment of

GOLD & SILVER WORK,

Coffee, Tea, Sugar, and Cream POTS, PITCHERS, CANS, and Sauce TUREENS, TUMBLERS, LABELS, SPOONS &c. &c. the silver of which warranted to be as pure as dollars.

The above articles will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash. The Watches will not remain long on hand.

ONE BOX OF JEWELRY,

Consisting of Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, to the value of about six hundred dollars to be sold at wholesale.

Lexington, Ky. March 27.

14-1

Fayette County, Set.

TAKEN UP by John Taylor, living on the head of Steel's Run, five miles below Lexington, one Dark Bay Horse, 7 years old, 14 1-2 hands high, with a small star in his forehead and very short dock, trots and paces—Appraised by Solomon Steel and Sylvester Lay to \$25 this 24th day of February, 1816. Given under my hand.

EDWARD PAYNE, J. P.

A copy. Attest,

John D. Young, Clerk.

14-2

Fayette County, Set.

TAKEN UP by Janet Dugan, living at the Walnut-Hill Meeting-House, a Bay Mare, about 10 years old, with a blaze face, her left hind foot has some white on it, about 14 1-2 hands high, no brands perceivable—Appraised to \$20. Given under my hand this 9th day of January, 1816.

WALLER BULLOCK.

A copy. Attest,

John D. Young, Clerk.

14-3

MASONIC HALL LOTTERY.

The subscribers have just received an additional supply of Masonic Hall Lottery Tickets, now drawing in the city of Baltimore, the drawing of which has been suspended about one month, but will recommence this day, the 25th of March, and continue to draw 600 tickets each day, three days in a week, until its completion.

The first drawn number to day, the 15th day's drawing, will be entitled to a stationary prize of One Thousand Dollars.

On the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th, the first drawn number on each day to be entitled to Five Hundred Dollars, each.

On 20th	1000	On 28th	16,000
21st	5000	29th	1,000
22nd	1000	30th	10,000
23d	5000	31st	1,000
24th	1000	32nd	10,000
25th	5000	33th	10,000
26th & 27th	500	35th	1,000
		36th	10,000

(each)

AND THE FORTIETH DAY,

40,000 DOLLARS.

Present price of tickets \$15—but will rise as the lottery progresses.

WM. ROBINSON,

Next door to John D. Clifford's Store.

March 25.

TO BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER FOR READY CASH, Before the n. e. door of the court-house Lexington, on MONDAY the 13th day of MAY next,

(Being Fayette County Court,) A LIKELY NEGRO MAN,

Forty-one years of age, of good constitution and under an excellent character. He has followed wagoning the greater part of his life—is a very good Carriage driver, and understands the farming business. JOHN HUNNECUTT.

Fayette county, March 29, 1816.

CASH FOR WOOL.

WANTED at the Lexington Manufactory Sheep's Wool of all qualities—for which the following prices will be paid, viz:

For common wool	2s. to 2s. 3d.
Half blood Merino	4s.
Three quarter do.	6s.
Full blood do.	8s. per pound.

The wool must be washed clean, and free of burrs at the above prices, or if in the fleece a deduction will be made equal to what it will lose in washing.

In purchasing merino wool no regard will be paid to the manner or particular grade thereof, unless it will compare with fair samples of same grade from the subscribers' flocks, samples of which may be seen at the said Factory or their store, which are kept for the inspection of those who wish to become acquainted with the qualities and value of their wool.—In washing wool great care should be used not to mix the coarse part of the fleece and tail locks with the fine qualities.

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, March 25.

14-1

State of Kentucky:

MERCER CIRCUIT, set.—March Term, 1816.

William Scott, Compt. against James Turner and Charles Blake, defendants.

THIS DAY came the complainant by his counsel, and it appearing that the defendant Blake is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to answer the complainant's bill heretofore on motion of the complainant therefore, by his counsel, it is ordered that unless said defendant appear on or before the first day of the next term of this court, and answer the complainant's bill, that the same will be taken pro confesso. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted eight weeks successively in some public news-paper in this commonwealth, authorised by law to make such publication. A Copy Teste

THOMAS ALLEN, c. c.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the farm of Ezekiel Haydon, of Jessamine county, Ky. on the night of the 29th March, 1816, a large BRIGHT BAY MARE, about 7 years old, about 16 hands high, shod all round, has a seat on one of her thighs occasioned by a snag or a gore—has the appearance of an old nag by the number of grey hairs in her forehead. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said mare in Lancaster, Garrard county, Ky. and all reasonable charges paid by

THOMAS STEWART.

March 28.

14-1

Kentucky Insurance Office,

MARCH 6th, 1816.

An annual meeting of the stock-holders in the Kentucky Insurance Company, will be held at their office, on Monday, the first of April next, at twelve o'clock—punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the President and Directors, C. BRADFORD, Clk.

11

George Shannon,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

KEEPS his office on Poplar Row, in the same house occupied by the Lexington Branch Bank.

9-11 February 25, 1816.

Notice.

All those indebted to the subscriber, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can or will be given.

JAMES MAXWELL.

February 19.

8

NEW TAVERN.

CHARLES WICKLIFFE,

Has opened a Tavern in the town of Lexington, at the corner of Short and Mill streets, opposite the Branch Bank; where travellers and others who may call on him, will meet with all the attention which it may be in his power to bestow.—He can safely promise, that his servants shall be attentive in discharging their duty; that his bar shall be constantly supplied with the best foreign and domestic liquors; that his table shall be spread with the best that the markets can afford; that he will make his house comfortable to those who visit it; and that horses will be well taken care of, at a stable immediately adjacent, to which there is convenient access. Visitors of the house will not be interrupted by strangers; and travellers, with the bustle and noise usually incident to a tavern. Expecting to comply in every respect with the above promises, he confidently relies upon a share of the public patronage.

10-11 February 28, 1816.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO or three Apprentices to the TAYLORING BUSINESS.

B. KARRICK.

Lexington, Oct. 20.

43-1

EDUCATION.

The Subscribers return their grateful thanks to the inhabitants of Lexington and its vicinity, for the very liberal patronage they have received since the establishment of their school. Inasmuch as they have had the pleasure to give satisfaction to all who have with generous confidence entrusted their children long enough to their care, they trust that by the same uncrifted attention, similar success will attend their efforts. The School will be continued at the same place—Terms as usual in the Lancasterian Department, but in the annexed Academy. Books must be furnished by the Students.

N. B. A limited number of poor Children, of respectable parents, will be received in the Lancasterian Department, and as heretofore taught gratis.

ALDRIDGE & VAUGHAN.

Lexington, Feb. 22, 1816.

9-3m

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

Hay & Bordman

HAVE this day dissolved partnership, by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them to George Hay for settlement, who alone is authorised to settle the business of the concern.

GEORGE HAY.

NATHAN I. BORDMAN.

Lexington, Dec. 19, 1815.

GEORGE HAY will continue the SHOE BUSINESS. Every attention will be paid to those who favor him with their patronage. Measures taken for all kinds of Shoes, which will be attended to with promptitude.

14-1

The Noted Horse

Young Forrester,

Will stand for mares the ensuing season, at my stable, and a full mile east of Lexington, and be let to mares at the moderate price of four dollars the season, which may be discharged in wheat, rye, pork, whisky, sugar, linen, wool, or flax, on or before the first day of December, 1816; two dollars and a half cash the single leap—eight dollars to insure a mare with foal—persons parting with the mare before she is known to be with foal, will be considered accountable for the insurance money. Any person who will pay the cash, within the season, three dollars will be accepted as full pay; the season to end the fourth day of July. Good pasture can be furnished for mares from a distance. Due attendance will be given, but will not be accountable for accidents.

YOUNG FORRESTER is a beautiful dapple gray, full 16 hands high, rising eleven years old.

Pedigree.

He was got by old Forrester, who is well known here—his dam old Pilgrim, who covered at 25 dollars in Virginia—his grand dam was Col. Meade's noted mare, which sold when she was 22 years, for two thousand dollars in tobacco—she was the dam of 14 studs.

ASA WILGUS.

March 20, 1816.

13-

ORDINANCE

Of the Board of Trustees.

AN ORDINANCE to amend an Ordinance, for the appointment of Watchmen, and defining their duty.

§ 1st. Be it Ordained by the Trustees of the Town of Lexington, that one of the five Watchmen annually elected, shall be elected and appointed Captain of the Watch; whose duty it shall be to attend at the Watch-House every night at ten o'clock, and cause the church Bell to be rung, and then proceed to call the roll, on which each Watchman's name shall be enrolled, and to see that they all come in due time and condition to do their duty.

§ 2nd. And be it further Ordained, that it shall be the duty of the Captain, to send one Watchman on each ward, each to go round his several wards once in every hour, and to cry the time of night at the several corners, &c. And it shall further be the duty of the Captain to dispose of the remaining Watchmen as he may judge most expedient, to act as silent Watch, and to perform the same route in the same length of time, without crying the hour—each one returning to the watch-house on the completion of his several tour.

§ 3d. And be it further Ordained, that it shall be the duty of each Watchman to obey the orders of his Captain; provided nevertheless, that such orders are not contrary to the laws of this town. And it shall further be the duty of the Watchmen to take up all slaves and all



From Cobbett's Weekly Register.

NAPOLÉON'S SOLILOQUY IN THE ISLAND OF ST. HELENA.

The loud sea waves round this sequestered
isle,
In swelling pride their foaming volumes
roll;
Far from the pomp of war—from Gallia's
smile—
Here! lonely musing fills my pensive soul.
Here are no lengthening files—no warrior's
plume—
No burnished arms, bright beaming from
afar;
No horses neighing to the sounding drum—
No deepening ranks to roll the tide of war!

Why did ambition fire my eager mind?
Ah, France! thy glory was my constant
aim;
To make thy sons the flower of human kind,
And sound in thunder thy exalted name!

School'd by adversity, severely taught
By sad reverse to feel the smart of woe,
The conqueror's crown shrinks to a thing of
nought,
And martial grandeur to an empty show!

Insidious foes! ungenerous conquerors! say,
Why blame my conduct, you my plans pur-
sue?

Your proclamations liberal views display,
Yet none but simpletons believed them
true!

O ye my foes! ye censurers of my fame!
I own ambition led my heart astray;
Yet why so lavish of reproach and blame?
Do blameless passions o'er your bosoms
sway?

The Russians glory in their wide domain,
Britannia boasts the empire of the sea,
The haughty Austrian swells ambition's train,
Even Prussian Blücher vainly mimics me!

Shall France alone, with nature's bounties
blest,
Her sons so polished, bred in honors school,
Renounce her spirit, bend her towering crest,
And meanly crouch, while others proudly
rule?

Ah, no!—though to this dreary rock con-
fined,
My longing eyes proud Paris see no more;
Yet shall my genius fire the patriots' mind,
And rouse the hearts—to war ne'er roused
before!

FRENCH ALMANACK.

The common almanack in France is an
amusing production; it commences with
the following list of "horoscopes" for
each month:—

January.—He who is born in this
month will be laborious, and a lover of
good wine, but very subject to infidelity;
he may too often forget to pay his debts,
but he will be complaisant, and withal a
fine singer. The lady born in this month
will be a pretty prudent housewife, rather
melancholy, but yet good tempered.

February.—The man born in this
month will love money much, but, the la-
dies more; he will be stingy at home, but
prodigal abroad. The lady will be a lu-
mine and affectionate wife, and a tender
mother.

March.—The man born in this month
will be rather handsome: he will be ho-
nest and prudent, but he will die poor.—
The lady will be a jealous passionate
chatter-box, something given to fighting,
and, in old age, too fond of the bottle.

April.—The man who has the misfor-
tune to be born in this month will be sub-
ject to maladies.—He will travel to his ad-
vantage, and love the ladies to his disad-
vantage, for he will marry a rich and
handsome heiress, who will make him
—what no doubt, you all understand.

The lady of this month will be tall and
stout, with a little mouth, little feet, little
wit, but great talk, and with all, a great
liar.

May.—The man born in this month
will be handsome and amiable. He will
make his wife happy. The lady will be
equally blessed in every respect.

June.—The man born now will be of
small stature, passionately fond of women
and children, but will not be loved in re-
turn. The lady will be a giddy person-
age, fond of coffee; she will marry at the
age of 21, and will be a fool at 45.

July.—The man will be fair; he will
suffer death for the wicked woman he
loves. The female of this month will be
passably handsome, with a sharp nose,
but fine bust. She will be of rather sul-
ky temper.

August.—The man will be ambitious
and courageous, but too apt to cheat.
He will have several maladies, and
two wives. The Lady will be amia-
ble and twice married, but her second
husband will cause her to regret her
first.

September.—He who is born in this
month will be strong, wise and prudent,
but too easy with his wife, who will give
him great uneasiness. The lady round
faced and fair haired, witty, discreet, affa-
ble, and loved by her friends.

October.—The man of this month will
have a handsome face and florid complex-
ion; he will be wicked in his youth, and
always inconstant. He will promise one
thing and do another, and remain poor.
The lady will be pretty: a little given to
contradiction, a little coquettish, & some-
times a little too fond of talking. Not fond
of wine, she will give the preference to
eau-de-vie. She will have three hus-
bands, who will die of grief; she will best
know why.

November.—The man born now will

have a fine face, and be a gay deceiver.
The lady of this month will be large, libe-
ral, and full of novelty.

December.—The man born in this
month will be a good sort of a person,
though passionate. He will devote him-
self to the army, and be betrayed by his
wife. The lady will be amiable and hand-
some, with a good voice, and a well pro-
portioned body; she will be twice married,
remain poor, but continue honest.

After this satisfactory adjustment of
fates according to months, follow many
other explications of destiny directed by
different rules, and founded on other prin-
ciples. We have predictions according to
the four seasons, introduced by the
wood-cut representation of a studious old
gentleman, in a cap and beard, looking
through a telescope which actually
touches one of the seven stars, compels
the lightning to become one of the zig-
zag species, and is very near eclipsing
the sun—*Lon. P. p.*

To the Public.

MY Shop is next door to the Kentucky Gazette
printing-office, where I carry on my business in its
several branches of SADDLERY & MILITARY
ACCOUTREMENT MAKING.—I tender my
grateful acknowledgments to my customers for the
distinguished patronage I have received from them.
My friends and the public are assured of prompt ac-
commodations.—I feel confident that with the aid of
some of the best workmen and a constant supply of
the most choice materials, I shall be able to render
ample satisfaction to those who may please to favour
me with their applications by order or otherwise.
JOHN BRYAN.

January 22.

Patent Elastic Saddles.

A word to those who are fond of easy riding.
The complaint against hard and uneasy saddles,
which is for the most part a just and general one, and
is really a great grievance to those who have much
riding to do, has caused me to turn my mind particu-
larly to that subject, with a view if possible to remedy
the evil.—I can with confidence assure the
public that I have accomplished it.—I have projected
a plan which is by means of strong and well tem-
pered steel springs, so constructed as to support the
saddle seat & give much greater ease to both rider &
horse, than saddles made in the common way or any
other that I have ever seen, can possibly do. The
plan is entirely different from the English elastic
saddles with spring bars of steel, whitebone, &c. and
also from those with wire springs, and I conceive
much superior to either, as the elasticity is greater,
and the tree not being put out of its original form,
will not be subject to hurting horses on journeys,
which is complained of in the saddles with spring
bars. A number of gentlemen in this town and its
vicinity, have those saddles now in use, and but one
sentiment I believe exists among them in favour of
their superiority.—The invention is equally as applica-
ble to ladies saddles as to gentlemen's. Any per-
son desirous of purchasing those easy saddles, is at
liberty first to make trial of one and judge of their
use for themselves. In point of durability I will
warrant them equal to any other saddles, and superi-
or to most.

I have obtained a Patent from the United
States for this invention, and am ready to dispose of
patent rights to Saddlers, for other countries or
states.—If required, I will furnish a tree with springs
ready fixed and strained, which may serve as a mo-
del to work by, and will give the necessary instruc-
tions.
J. BRYAN.

John Norton,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that
he has removed to his house immedi-
ately opposite the Insurance Bank, main street,
where he will keep a constant supply of MED-
ICINES, wholesale and retail.

Having disposed of his Nail Factory, he re-
quests all those in arrearsages for Nails, to
make payment immediately, as he intends go-
ing to the eastward.—2tf

Just Received,

AND READY TO BE DISPOSED OF BY
Wholesale,

By the subscribers, at their Store Room in Lex-
ington, opposite Mr. John Postlethwait's Tavern.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Elegant Fancy Goods,

Selected from the latest importations in Philadel-
phia, and which they will sell upon very favourable
terms for Cash, or approved endorsed Notes.
LANE & TAYLOR.
Lexington, 9th January, 1816. 3-tf

N. B. Wm. N. Lane presents his thanks to his
former friends and customers, and hopes they will
give him a call

Robert A. Gatewood,

Has opened a very general and well selected assort-
ment of

Merchandise,

In his new brick house, opposite Mr. James Wier's
Store, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail
on a very small advance for Cash.
January 18, 1816

Nails and Brads.

The subscribers inform the public they have just
received a fresh supply of Cut and Wrought Nails
and Brads, of all sizes, which may be had by the
case at their store, or by retail of Messrs. Porter
Dewees & Co. who will hereafter be constantly
supplied with a general assortment for retailing, at
their usual prices—where also may be had warrant-
ed Axes, of a superior quality.

The subscribers will also receive orders for any
kind of nails, which they will import and sell at the
Factory prices, at Pittsburgh, with addition of a
commission of 2 1-2 per cent. on 3 months credit—
and without any commission, when money is paid on
delivery of the nails here.
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, Dec. 29. 1-tf

FOR SALE,

THE PLANTATION

Whereon the subscriber now resides,
CONTAINING

Two hundred & twenty Acres,

SITUATE on the Henry's Mill road, six miles
and a half from Lexington, a part of Maj. Mer-
edith's military survey. The land is not to be equal-
led in Fayette in point of soil, situation, water and
timber. There is a superb young orchard of 200
bearing apple trees, of various kind of fruit, calcu-
lated for keeping and making cider. About eighty
acres of land for cultivation, ten acres of meadow,
and fifty acres of soil for pastures, with the prime
timber standing. The water is conveniently situ-
ated in the lots, and is equal in quantity to any in Ken-
tucky—the fencing is a great part set on lower logs
and well laid off. The Henry's Mill road runs
nearly through the centre of the tract, which di-
vides timber, water, &c. There is also a well plan-
ned Distillery on the tract, with sufficient water to
work until July; also a Blacksmith's shop on the
road. The buildings are only tolerable, though a
handsome situation is prepared for building. For
terms apply to Daniel Bradford, Lexington, or to
the subscriber,
THOMAS PEEBLES.
Nov. 21 43-4

Poplar Trees.

From 5 to 10,000 Lombardy and Athenian Pop-
lars, fit for immediate transplanting, for sale at
Captain John Fowler's Forest Garden, on very
moderate terms. Those who are disposed to ocu-
pant their pleasure or fancy grounds, or the
town streets, may be supplied if they make an ear-
ly application.
Feb 14. 8

Doctor Briggs,

[From the City of Williamsburg, Virginia.]
HAVING removed to Kentucky, and fixed his
residence in the town of Lexington, Main-street, in
the house lately in the occupancy of J. Wannack,
(opposite Captain Fowler's) offers his services in the
practice of Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, to the
inhabitants of the town and its vicinity.
49-tf December 2, 1815.

TOBACCO.

The Subscribers will pay Cash for Tobacco.
Persons desirous of contracting for their crops
not yet ready for delivery, will find it advanta-
geous to call on the subscribers, before they
dispose of the same.
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 49tf

Wanted to Rent,

A SMALL FARM within a few miles of Lex-
ington, with a house sufficient for a small family—
possession would be required about Christmas. Ap-
ply to
JOSEPH TOWLER.
Lexington, December 1. 49

Dissolution of Partnership.

CORNELIUS & JOHN COYLE,
Have this day dissolved partnership by mu-
tual consent. The business of the late concern
will be conducted in future by Cornelius Coyle,
who is alone authorised to receive and pay all
debts due to and from the said firm.
C. COYLE,
J. COYLE.

January 17, 1816.

Cornelius Coyle,

Will still continue to keep at his store at the
corner of Main and Upper Street, a choice
and superior assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

very recently imported, and in point of qual-
ity surpassed by none in the state, which
will be sold by wholesale or retail, at the
most reduced prices.—He has on hand, to-
gether with others too tedious to mention,
the following articles—

CONSISTING OF

Superfine and second Cloth
do do Cassimeres
Kersey, Mole-skin, and plain Coatings
Plains and Rockings
Rose, Point and Duffel Blankets
Assorted Flannels
Stockinets and Bedford Cords
Cords and Velvet-cens
Black and coloured Bumbazets
Towelens and Swansdown
Cotton and worsted Hosiery
Silk do do
Colour'd and white Marseilles
6-4, 4-4 and 9-8 light and dark Gingham
Colour'd Cambricks
6-4 and 4-4 Jaconet and Dimity Cambricks
6-4 and 4-4 Leno and British Book Muslin
6-4 and 4-4 super Book Muslin
4-4 Mull do do
6-4 and 4-4 super fig'd and Japan do
4-4 and 7-8 Shirting Cambricks
Irish Linen and Table Diaper
Coarse and super Calicos
Furniture do
Dimities
Canton Crapes
Levantines, Florences and Florentine
Satins and Virginias
Long and short Kid Gloves
Beaver do
Silk Shawls and Bandaoes Handkerchiefs
Cotton do and Madras do
Merino Shawls
5-4 and 6-4 Levantine Silk Shawls
Madeira Wine
Cogniac Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica Spirits
A general assortment of Groceries
China and Queens' Ware
Ironmongery, &c. &c.
January 27, 1816. 5-

Wm. Robinson & Co.

Have just received a small Consignment from
a Pittsburgh Manufacturer, consisting of
Sickles, Wheel-Irons, Augers, and
Brads by the 1000,
Which they offer for sale at reduced prices.
5-t January 29, 1816

Last Notice.

THOSE persons that are indebted to the subscri-
bers by note or account, are requested to discharge
the same on or before the 15th November. All
notes or accounts remaining unpaid after that date,
will be immediately put into the hands of officers
for collection, without any discrimination of persons.
TILFORD, SCOTT & TROTTER.
October 30, 1815. 41-

David Todd,

HAS recommended the practice of Law, and will
attend punctually to business, in the Circuit and
County Courts of Fayette. His office is next door
to C. Wilkins's office, on Short street.
34 August 17

Stills for Sale.

The Subscriber has on hand, Stills of differ-
ent sizes and of the best quality, which he will
sell low for cash. He has lately received from
Philadelphia a quantity of Copper, which ena-
bles him to furnish

Stills and Boilers

Of any size, at the shortest notice. He also
continues to carry on the

TINNING BUSINESS,

as usual—
Two or three JOURNEYMEN TINNERS
would be employed, to whom the highest
wages will be given.
M. FISHEL.
Lexington, Feb. 12th, 1816. 7tf-8

Negroes Wanted.

WANTED TO PURCHASE TEN PRIME
NEGRO MEN from 16 to 30 years old—
None of bad character will answer. Enquire
of
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
March 10, 1816. 10-

WHEAT.

THE subscribers will purchase WHEAT at the
highest market price.—Application to be made at
the store of Lewis Sanders, and at their new Steam
Mill on the lower end of Water street.
JOHN SCOTT, JR. & CO.
6th November, 1815. 45-4

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

J. P. SCHATZELL, has associated himself with
Mr. ALEXANDER CRANSTON of the City
of New York, Mr. ANDREW ALEXANDER of
Belfast (Ireland) and Mr. JOHN WOODWARD,
now of this place for the purpose of transacting
business in the Mercantile & Commission line in
this State, which from the first of this present
Month will be conducted under the firm of J. P.
Schatzell & Company.
Lexington Sept. 9th 1815.—37-t

Hatters, look here!

The subscribers have a quantity of Beaver Ruc-
coon & Muskrat Skins, for sale.
26 P. & W. BAIN.

Nails, Brads & Iron Wares.

THE subscribers have undertaken the ag-
ency of the Pittsburgh Iron & Nail Factory, in
this place, and in a short time will have an ex-
tensive supply of every description of Cut and
Wrought Nails and Brads, of a quality very su-
perior to any heretofore used in this state—
which will be sold by wholesale or retail, on
liberal terms. Liberal credits and discounts
will be given to country merchants and others,
who purchase to sell again.

Persons desirous of importing any articles
manufactured by said company, may have their
orders regularly executed, if handed to the sub-
scribers, who are fully authorised to receive
orders and transact business generally for said
company, in sale of their wares in this sec-
tion of the country. Samples of Nails and
Brads of said Manufacturing Company, may be
seen with the subscribers—who solicit per-
sons, whether desirous of obtaining supplies or
not, to examine the same and judge of their
quality.
JAMES PRENTISS,
THOS. G. PRENTISS.
August 14. 33

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his es-
tablishment by additional buildings, and
will now be enabled to supply the public by
wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of ev-
ery kind, equal in quality to any manufactured
in the United States—and with the best

DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissionaries, Contractors, and Merchants
who may purchase those articles either for the
foreign or home markets, or those who want
them for domestic use, will find it to their ad-
vantage to call on him, or to give him their or-
ders, which will be promptly attended to, and
faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,

Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next
door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cot-
ton Factory, Lexington.
The highest cash prices given for TALLOW,
HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes
& Pot Ashes, at the above factory.
41 October 10, 1814

Bank Notes.

Of all descriptions, (not counterfeit) will be taken
by McALLA, GAINES & Co. for all debts due them.
They earnestly request all those who are in arrear-
ages, to avail themselves of this offer before the first
day of April next, or they will be compelled to
adopt other measures, which are peculiarly disa-
greeable both to debtor and creditor.
Lexington, Jan. 16th, 1815. 25-tf.

ENGRAVING.

Copper Plates, Seals, Brands, Steel Dies, &c.
will be neatly executed by the subscriber on
application at James Garrison's Druggist Store,
next door to James Weir's, Main street, Lex-
ington, Ky.

JOHN C. NUTTMAN.
December 4. 49

TO MECHANICS AND MANU- FACTURERS.

WANTED at the Lexington Manufactory, sev-
eral Weavers and Spinners of Wool; also, a good
Fuller and Dresser of Cloths, and a Wool Stapler—
also, several Paper Makers; to whom liberal wages
will be given in money as often as wanted.

Also, wanted 20 young Men and Boys from 14 to
21 years of age to learn the various branches of
Manufacturing woolen goods and paper; to whom
liberal encouragement will be given, when well
recommended.

Also, wanted, Women, Girls, and Children, over
9 years old; to whom good wages and constant em-
ployment will be given.
Also, wanted, several House Carpenters. Apply
at the Lexington Manufactory to
JAS. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Nov. 22, 1815. 48-tf.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE LADIES.

THE Lexington Manufacturing Company are de-
sirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen
and Cotton RAGS, which are necessary to enable
them to manufacture the important article of fine
Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and
might be avoided if the patriotism or economy of
the ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt
the customs of the ladies in the eastern states, viz.
to keep a Rag Bag, which is usually hung up in a
place convenient for the purpose, and in which are
deposited the Rags that almost daily appear in ev-
ery large family.—At the end of the year your rag
bags thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum
for pin-money, and greatly aid the important man-
ufactures of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached
Linen or Cotton Rags—and a price in proportion for
coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp.
Apply at the Lexington Manufactory to
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 48-tf.

Parker & Graves,

Have just received from New York, Baltimore
and Philadelphia, and are now opening at their
store, opposite the Market House, Main Street,
Lexington, an elegant and fashionable assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Consisting of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard, Queens',
Glass & China Wares;
which, having been laid in for cash only, they will
be enabled to sell as low as any in the Western
country.
September 7, 1815.—37

Cellar to Rent.

The large and commodious Cellar, under the new
Episcopal Church. Apply to
JOHN COLEMAN,
Lexington Brewery

OLD IRON-SIDES



TAVERN.

Elijah Noble

Has opened a Tavern in those extensive and
commodious buildings on Short-Street, Lexington,
Kentucky, formerly occupied by Mr. WILLIAM T.
BANTON and Mr. PRENTISS, as Boarding Houses,
which he has connected together, and where he
proposes

To Entertain Travellers,

And his Fellow-Citizens generally, who call on him,
in a style equal to any which can be obtained in the
Western Country.—Travellers may be accommo-
dated, without being disturbed by the noise and
bustle, usually incident to a Tavern; and

Private Parties,

Will meet with no interruption from strangers.—
His Liquors will be excellent, and his Table always
spread with the choicest Viands of each successive
season.

His Stable will contain about sixty Horses.—It
will be under the direction and care of Mr. F.
BALENGER, whose attention will be entirely confined
to the Stable. Lexington, January 22, 1816.

H. Beard & A. Campbell

Have opened in the house next door to Mr. Will-
iamson's corner, on Main and Poplar-streets, a well
selected assortment of

Merchandise,

Consisting of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
QUEENS CHINA, GLASS AND
HARD WARES,
Which they will sell low for cash, country linen, or
whisky.
Lexington, January 30. 6-

Bartlet & Cox,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

THANKFUL for past favours, beg leave to in-
form their Western friends, that they still continue
to transact business on commission as formerly.
48- New-Orleans, 8th Nov. 1815.

To Rent,

The Upper Story and Kitchen of a House
near the Public Square—Inquire of
THE PRINTER.
January 22. 4-

For Sale,

Any Quantity of SALT,

Of a superior quality, at our Lick, three and a
half miles south east of Monstertling.
WM. ELLIS & BROTHERS.
Spencer Lick, December 14, 1815. 51

Allen & Grant,

Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh,

Inform their friends in the Western Country, that
they have removed to the Warehouse lately occu-
pied by G. & C. Anshutz. From the superior con-
veniences of their Warehouse, and its proximity to
the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to
their advantage to consign to them.
Pittsburgh, May 6.

CASH

WILL BE GIVEN FOR 150 Hh'ds of Tobacco,

To be delivered early in the season.
LEWIS SANDERS.
October 9, 1815. 41-tf.

Doctor Joseph Boswell,

HAS removed to the large Brick House re-
cently occupied by Mr. James Prentiss, near
the factory of Morrison, Boswells and Sutton.
He will continue to practice Medicine & Sur-
gery in Lexington and its vicinity.
39tf September 23d, 1815.

The Partnership of I. & E. Woodruff is this

day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons
having unsettled accounts with the late firm,
are requested to call and settle them
without delay, as the Subscribers are anxious
to have their accounts all settled up to this
date.
I. & E. WOOD